NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29

Persons about leaving the City during the Summer nonths can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by leaving seasoning their address at the Publication office, corner of pruce and Nassan sta. opposite the City Hall. Price 50 seas a month, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh.

Whig State Convention.—The Whig Electors of the State of New York are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts, and appoint one Delegate from each District to attend a State Convention, which will le in the City of Syracuse, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1850, at noon of that day for the put pose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, mer, Inspector State Prisons, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
JAMES HORNER,
JAMES KIDD
FRANLIN TOWNSEND,
HENRY Z. HATNOR,
LE GRAND R. CANNON,
JAMES S THATER,
J. PHILLIPS PHENIX,
J. H. HOBERT HAWS,
Whig State Central Committee. Albany, July 26, 1850.

The next number of The Tribune for Euro pean circulation will be issued WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news received up to the time of going to press. The America sails from this port on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

In Congress, Saturday.

Nothing was done in either House on Saturday beyond receiving the announcement of the death of Hon. DANIEL P. KING of Massachusetts, a Member of the House of Representatives, and passing the resolutions usual on such occasions.

Prospects at Washington

We last evening received the following by telegraph from the Editor of The Tribune who is now for a few days at Washington: "I understand that the Senate's Select

Committee on the Foote and Benton fracas will report to-morrow and in terms of strong censure on both the actors. A scene is expected on the presentation of the report.

The fate of the Omnibus will not probably be decided to-morrow. Its friends are in doubt as to its success.

"All four members from our City in the House are said to be now favorable to the bill. I think it will pass the House if it ever comes from the Senate."

Whig State Convention.

We publish this morning the call for a Whig State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Thursday the 26th of September next. We have not often looked forward to a political struggle of more importance than that for which the Whigs of New York are thus called to make preparations. There are to be chosen a Governor, Lieut. Governor. Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, as well as a Congressional Delegation and a Legislature whose duty will be to elect a U. S. Senator. We cannot doubt that the Whigs of the State will come manfully up to the work they have to do. And let all those lovers of freedom who are doubtful to which side they should incline in this contest-if any such there be-remember of what party were the northern men by whose votes New-Mexico has just been refused a hearing on the floor of the House of Representatives.

We learn by telegraph that the Executive of Massachusetts has appointed Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, now a Member for Boston of the House of Representatives to the office of U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Webster. This appointment will surprise difficult if not impossible to find a man in Massachusette whom the general voice of the State would more immediately or unanimously select for the office. We have not always agreed with every particular of the course pursued by Mr. Winthrop in connection with the great National question now pending; but it would be impossible not to do justice to the talents, industry and dignity of character which have distinguished him, whether in the Speaker's Chair or positions of less responsibility. -With regard to the Compromise Mr.

Winthrop will, at any rate hardly give it that thorough support to which Mr. Webster had pledged himself. It is understood that be has been entirely favorable to the policy of the late President, but circumstances have undergone a change. But one thing may be set down certain, namely, that Mr. W. will not support the Compromise should it suffer the mutilation of the Bradbury amendment.

-Mr. Webster's term would have expired by its own limitation in 1851. Mr. Winthrop is now appointed simply to serve out that incomplete term. His appointment makes another vacancy in the Massachusetts Delegation in the House, and so far is greatly to be regretted.

France-Suffrage-Revolution.

It is now sixty odd years since our Federal Constitution was adopted, under which our People have increased from Four to Twenty-four Millions, and our inhabited Area, our Industry, Arts, &c. in at least equal proportion. With a vast expanse of territory, peopled by hostile races, professing antagonist creeds, with the most contrasted social institutions, and apparently clashing interests, we have yet passed through peace and war, tranquillity and convulsion, during these sixty years, without one single serious revolutionary outbreak, and without shedding one drop of blood on a conviction of treason. And in these sixty odd eventful years, this 'fierce democracie' of ours has hardly lost (or taken) a single human life in civil war, while fraternal blood has been poured out in rivers over almost all the rest of the civilized world.

The cause of this signal exemption from the horrors of civil strife is not to be sought

in the superior virtue and merality, still less in the meekness and forbearance of our People. It is found in that grand safetyvalve of public disaffection, Papular Suffrage. Our people, when deeply incensed or alarmed at the policy of their rulers, forbear resort to the musket because they have faith in the ballot. They inwardly say, "Let them go on in their evil way; the worse they behave, the more sure is their down-'fall at the next election." So they patiently bide their time: And so Popular Suffrage precludes Popular Insurrection, and is of all human institutions most conservative of Peace, Order and the Supremacy of Law. When we have at times seemed verging on civil war (as in the case of Rhode Island in 1842-3) a Restriction of Suffrage was the origin, and continued to be the pretext after it had ceased to be the cause of the outbreak; and the only insurrections which have resulted in a loss of life were Slave Insurrections at the South-insurrections, namely, of the class utterly excluded from Political Franchises. Had all men been made voters by the War of Independence, as they should have been, there would have been no drop of blood shed since in civil feud from one end of the land to the other.

Yet in the face of these and kindred facts the ruling powers in France, themselves chosen by Universal Suffrage, have rushed upon the fearful experiment of depriving six-tenths of the voters by whom they were chosen, of any legal right to vote bereafter! It is scarcely a year since the organs of the Middle Class were exulting over the utter absence of Democratic sentiment among the French masses-asserting that France was 'a Republic devoid of Republicans.' But now the Republicans are so numerous that the combined partisans of all the royal dynasties and all the aristocracies dare not meet them again at the pollsto avoid it they rush on the fearful experiment of depriving six-tenths of the Nation of all voice in the choice of their rulers or in the shaping of the National policy. The result cannot be doubtful. Secret meetings and societies, conspiracies and plots, byand-by to end in barricades and deadly volleys of musketry-such are the issues to which France is now tending. Taxation must be enormous, to support an army of 150,000 men required to keep down Anarchy and preserve 'Order,' which latter, after all, is very badly preserved.

Will rulers never grow wiser? The vast Army stationed in and about Paris is of course composed of men, and mainly of men disfranchised by the new Electoral Law .-The associates and kindred of the soldiers have been disfranchised with them. Mili. tary discipline and maxims go a great way with soldiers, but they cannot be always relied on, as the conduct of the troops in the revolutions of 1830 and '48 has demonstrated. When the People shall rise in their might to demand a restoration of their Right of Suffrage, the disfranchised soldiers will not shoot them down for so doing.

We apprehend, therefore, that a new Rev. olution in France cannot be many years distent, and that, once again successful, the swindled Millions will not be so forbearing and magnanimous as they were in 1830 and again in 1848. Should our apprehensions of a sanguinary triumph of Universal Suffrage be realized. let the provocations and sufferings of the disfranchised Millions be emembered, and not their vengeance alone. And let the great truth of the eminent conservatism of Universal Suffrage be every where proclaimed and insisted on. In an age, when venerable institutions and powers are rocking in the ternado of emancipated thought, the broadest possible basis is none too bread for whatever affects vitally the development and happiness of Man.

A Good Position.

Hon. L. D. Campbell of Ohio lately sent to several Members of Congress a letter as to the duty of Northern men at the present crisis, asking the parties addressed whether they did not regard the passage of the Wilmot Proviso through the Senate as impossible; whether it is not incumbent on the friends of Freedom to procure the immediate and unconditional admission of California, and prevent the passage of any Territorial bill not containing the Wilmot Proviso; and whether, under present circumstances, it is not the solemn duty of all parties at the North to unite on candidates who are reliable as uncompromising supporters of the Proviso, as a measure paramount in importance to any and all ques tions which have hitherto divided parties. In replying to this letter on the 6th instant, Gov. SEWARD makes the following statement of his own position;

"I trust that you will excuse me for declining to give categorical answers to the three questions which you have propounded to me. My reason for this course is, that I think the error of the friends of Freedom throughout the United States has consisted chiefly in establishing, or attempting to establish tests, creeds, and platforms, which has resulted saddom in realting one comprehensive enough and teats, creeds, and platforms, which has resulted selden in making one comprehensive enough, and exact enough, to secure general assent, and, frequently, in distracted controversies, hindering and delaying the cause that all desired to promote. My own rule of action has been to do all that I rightfully could to promote the cause according to my own judgment, without controversy with others engaged in it whatever their particular views or associain it, whatever their particular views or associa-tions might be. It will not be difficult to gather from my published sentiments a near coincidence of opinion with those you have advanced. Yet, I of opinion with those you have savanced. These views of a man whose firmness and

truth to his convictions throughout the whole of this Slavery controversy cannot be impeached, might profitably be studied by those whose supreme presumption will not admit that any course tends to the ultimate triumph of Freedom, or is sincere in its motives, save that which they have themselves adopted or determined to force upon the adoption of others. The man of genuine convictions

as to a great public question is apt not to be ferocious toward those who differ from him, especially if the difference relate more to measures than principles. Would that such broad and manly tolerance as that of Gov. Seward had more exemplars.

For late and important Telegraphic dispatches see First Page.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings with reference to Mr. King's Death-Important Commercial information-The Proposed Modification of the Warehouse Bill-Col. Warren Safe-Senator Ewing-The Massachusetts Senatorial Vacancy-The Omnibus-The Tribune's Po-

Correspondence of The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27. The House, as was to be anticipated, did nothing this morning in the way of legislation, but confined itself to the usual proceedings in cases of death among its members. The announcement of the death of Hon. DANIEL R. KING, late Representative from Massachusetts, was made by Mr. Rock-WELL, who closed with the presentation of the

usual resolution of respect and condolence. Mr. ROCKWELL's remarks were inexcellent tone and taste. I applied for a copy; but he preferring to give the manuscript to the Reporters of the local press, without giving me the advantage of an early copy (which would in no way have interferred with its appearance in the city papers; I shall have to rely on a promise of slips from the Globe office, in

rely on a promise of sips from the Gross calculations of Mr.

Mr. Wistihkor seconded the resolutions of Mr.

Rockwell, and his deservedly high estimate of
the qualities of his deceased colleague, in a speech
characterized by that peculiar effectiveness of style
for which Mr. W. is distinguished. Mr. ChandLer was the third and last speaker. His remarks
was those lengthly into particulars of the menta.

LER was the third and last speaker. His remarks went more lengthily into particulars of the mental and moral life of the departed one. Mr. Kiso and Mr. Chandler were measurates, I believe.

I gave a gimpse, in my letter of Wednesday, of the provisions of the important bill, reported from the Committee of Commerce on Tuesday, which proposes to modify the provisions of existing laws regulating the Warehousing System, &c. The fifth and seventh sections of this bill are so important to a large class of the readers of The Tribune, tant to a large class of the readers of The Tribane, that, with the aid of Mr. Pho:six, who, as you are aware, is a member of said Committee, I have gotten access to them, with a view to their trans n ission entire. Here they are. The sixth section

Chacts:

"That bereafter all imports subject to duty, and whereon the duties are not paid whon assessed, and which, by the provisions of existing laws, may be deposited in certain public and private warchouses, may be also deposited in the private warchouses, may be also deposited in the private warchouses, may be also deposited in the private warchouse of the owner or importer thereof; provided, such owner or importer. In addition to the bond or bonds now required by law for the payment of dues thereon, shall satisfy the Collector that the said private warchouse, or the part, thereof so appropriated, is exclusively reserved for such import, and is in all respects safely and securely separated from any other warchouse, or part of a warchouse, shall be under the archieuser custody of the Collector—the same to be opened only by his officers, at the request of said owner or importer."

The seventh section provides that:

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Hereafter, for all imports subject to duty, and whereon the outles are not paid when assessed, and which, under the provisions of existing laws, have been or may be deposited in a public warehouse under the exclusive custody of the Government, or in a private warehouse surrendered to the exclusive control and keeping of the Collector, the same being by him accepted as a safe and secure warehouse, no bend for duties shall be required—provided the expenses of attending and guarding and private warehouse by the Collector shall be paid by the owner thereof; and provided, further, that the Collector shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his confirmation and approval, any selection he may make of a private warehouse under the provisions of this act, with information as to the mode and mariner in which such private warehouses are attended and guarded."

The foregoing provisions will secure a most con-

The foregoing provisions will secure a most convenient modification of the provisions of existing acts, as I intimated in my former letter. They will explain themselves to those interested, and show at a glance, to those familiar with the show at a giance, to those familiar with the pre-ent warehouse arrangement, the importance of the change proposed. But they have not yet taken the form of law. When they will take that form, as there is no reason to doubt ultimately, of course will depend on the whim and caprice of the present

ost uncertain Congress!
I have seen so little of the much that has started ed in the three or four issues of The Tribune lastre-ceived, and I am so thankful for the arrival of what I have seen through in some shape, that I don't feel much like complaining. But I owe to Cal. WAR-REN, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, to state that the name of the Third Assistant was tent thought. sent along with the erroneous numerical accom-paniment of "Second," and that had then a ne got-tes through in an understandable share, he would not have been announced by the following an not have been announced by the following an nouncement, to wit: "It is said the First and Second Assistant Postmasters General will be changed, and that Postmaster Jones of Pa. will succeed Mr. Honbus." The name of the Third Assistant, whose removal is probable according to the leakings out, is Mr. Markon, a Virginian—a worthy man and a good officer, for all I know to the the leakings out, is an MARRON, a Virginian—a worthy man and a good efficer, for all I know to the centrary, but not deemed to have any claim upon this Whig administration, beyond hundreds of other gentlemen of his political faith and practice. The same may be said of Major Houniz, whose removal may be set down as a coming certainty—as it may serve him to be forewarned.

As I telegraphed to you, this morning, in good

As I telegraphed to you, this morning, in good time for your first evening edition, the cradentials of Mr. Ewino, as Senator for Ohio, in the place of Corwin, arrived last evening. The telegraphic report of the Benatorial proceedings will have notified you that he has taken his seat in due form. No doubt he feels quite as much at Home there, as in his late position. There is, however, a great deal of curiosity as to how he will cast his vote on the Bradbury amendment to the Omnibus Bill, and the Bill itself, after it shall have been asbjected to, or exact the infliction of the house poons thereof. spared the infliction of the hocus pocus thereof.— The Drivers, Footmen, Outriders, and all those who have taken tickets, are decidedly in a quandary, sgain, as to the fate of their next drive. From this they will be relieved, considerably, by the auxiously awaited news from the Executive of Massachusetts.

cously awaited news from the Executive of Massachusetts.

I see you were out in favor of the Omnibus, previously to Mr. Bradbury's effort to make it "go." Your article excites considerable wonderment, and more speculation, some of which took the tone of open protest. I am not joining in it, mind—for. so long as your correspondents are not expected to jump in with you, as the correspondents of less free and open journals would be expected to do, I shall not presume to make any complaint. As the next link in the long drawn out chain of sequences, there was a good deal of curiosity as to how you would receive the Brachury project. That the leader in yesterday's Tribune has agreeably dispelled.

The Omnibus-New Administration-Commis wiscer of Patents—News from Capt. French -Hon. E. Whitelesey. Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27, 1856.

The death of Mr. King, one of the Representatives from Mass., prevented the Senate from acting upon the amendment of Mr. BRADBURY, the adoption of which, would place the Compromise bill beyond any reasonable doubt. The early part of the week the question will probably be taken, more especially if the vacancies from Ohio and Messachusetts shall have been filled, and which the enemies of a satisfactory and peaceable adjustment of the slavery question have been struggling to keep off the vote, until such contingency should happen.
Although Mr. Norris, a friend of peace, and of the perpetuity of the Union, is sick, and both Messrs-EWING and the successor of Mr. WEBSTER may be present, my own convictions are that the bill will present, my own convictions are that the bill will atill have strength enough to triumph over faction, and thus preserve New-Mexico from the grasp of Texas. In the House, it is growing stronger and stronger every day, and if passed by the Senate, will receive a majority in the House greater than even his friends anticipate.

There is an unwise and indiscreet anxiety manifested in certain constants.

There is an unwise and indiscreet anxiety manifested in certain quarters, that the President should make some communication to Congress upon the Slavery question as connected with New-Mexico; and surprise is manifested that this has not been done. Mr. Fillmore cannot be operated upon through any such channels to add fuel to the flames of excitement which are burning with so nuch intensity within the walls of Congress. He is anxious as the country possibly can be to get his Cabinet together, and to take their counsel and

advice both as to the threatening difficulties between Texas and New-Mexico, and the most of

tween Texas and New-Mexico, and the most effectual peaceable remedy can be applied for the satisfactory adjustment of the country. It would be both indelicate and improper, that, without a Cabinet consultation, he should make any communication to Congress upon the subject above indicated.

Thus far the President has fully met the expectations of the Whigs, and has not disappointed the hopes of his opponents, who are for the preservations of the Union. I have never doubted that he would pursue the Conservative course exemplified in his whole previous public career; and by which means the Slavery controversy will be happily adjusted upon the basis proposed by the Committee of Thirteen. Any paper or any press that seeks of Thirteen. Any paper or any press that seeks to commit the President to any other policy of a more ultra character, does so without the slightest authority, directly or indirectly, from him. This
you will be satisfied of in due course of time.

Mr. Hall has entered upon the discharge of his

duties as Postmaster General, with an energy and success that will attend the administration of that important department of the public service.— Wherever cause exists for changes in post ones, they will be made, without regard to the politics or the influences under which the appointments were obtained. An absence of cause will operate as a the influences under which the appointments were obtained. An absence of cause will operate as a shield to all who are now in. Mr. Hall will endeavor to avoid falling into the error that others have committed, by carrying on a factious warfare upon any branch or division of his party. Demograts we are always as a constitution of the party.

upon any branch or division of his party. Democrats who are obnoxious as politicians must expect to give way to friends of the Administration.

It seems to be understood that Dr. Lee of Georgia, the great Agriculturist, is to take the place of Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Ewnank's rejection having been determined upon; and John A. Collier of your State, I learn, will probably be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Conwis. The presence of Mr. Ewiss in the Mr. Corwin. The presence of Mr. Ewiso in the Senate, however, may possibly save Mr. Ewsans, unless the President withdraws the nomination, as the selection of Mr. Ewsans has been attributed to the personal exertions and influence of Mr. Ewsaw while Secretary of the Interior.

I have been shown a letter from Victoria, Texas, under date of 7th inst. from one of the most respectively existence of the place which gives rather an

ander date of Atlant. Place, which gives rather an unfavorable account of Capt. France, of your City, who started for California by an overland route, with a large party of emigrants, as passengers, from New-York. The letter states that route, with a large party of emigrants, as passengers, from New-York. The letter states that Freech purchased fifteen thousand dollars worth of mules and horses, representing his funds were in New-Orleans, and paid for the same by a draft on a house by the name of Fischer, in that city—One of the drafts, for \$7,000, was sent to New Orleans, and returned protested; whereupon, the parties sucked in started in pursuit of French and his party, in the expectation of getting back their money. But as French is backed by a hundred and fifty well armed men, and is several hundred ney. But as FRENCH is backed by a hundred and fifty well armed men, and is several hundred miles away from where the property was pur-chased, it is not at all probable they will consent to

chased, it is not at all probable they will consent to be left without the means of transportation for the sake of having their gallant Captain placed "rectus in curia" with the Texians.

I have learned from an undoubted source, that a desperate effort is to be made to have Hon. ELISHA WHITLESEY rejected as first Controller by the Senate. The Galphinites are the principle movers in the discreditable persecution; and it will be for the people to determine whether a vigilant, honeat and upright a public man, is to be sacrificed, because he has defended the public Treasury from being thrown open to every old claim, and all sorts of demands for extra mileage, that could be made being thrown open to every old claim, and a sold of demands for extra mileage, that could be made upon it. That man does not live, who dares to call in question the spotless integrity, and fidelity to the Government, of ELISHA WHITLESEY. And, if, because a public efficer defends and protects the laterests of the Government against both illegal and most extravagant demands, he is to be hunted down in this way naless he tamely submits to do and most extravagant demands, he is to be hunted down in this way, unless he tamely submits to do what his conscience and his judgement condemns, the sooner the doors of the Treasury are thrown open to shameless plunder, the better it will be. If Mr. WHITTLESEY is rejected, it will be for no other reasons on earth than I have named; and the very fact that the Galphinites are the leaders in the pursuit after him, should secure his unanimous confirmation. Mr. WHITTLESEY will not depart an iota from the strict path of his duty, if by so doing, he could secure a place of ten times the magnitude both as regards compensation and honor, that he now holds.

A NEW-YORKER.

Later from Venezuela.

By the schr. Renown, we have intelligence to the 12th inst, from Porto Cabello. Politics were run ing high on the approaching Presidential Election The candidates are General Jose Gregorio Mona gas, of the present military despotic party, who t is expected, if successful, will carry out the prin ciples of the party-his brother is the President at this time. The civil candidates are Rendon, Senator from Cumans, and Guzman, the present Vice-President. They all profess to be liberals, and were the enemies of General Paez and his party. The friends of Gen. Pacz have not taken any active part in the elections since the memora ble 24th January, 1848, and the liberal party of that period have since split into a variety of factions and cliques, and are more imbittered against each other than the combined forces were against Gen. Paez. President Monagas continues the deadly enemy of Gen. Paez, but the time is not far distant when this will be changed. If General Jose G. Monsgas should be elected, and rule with the bayonet, as his brother does, which no doubt he will do, the civic party united, being two to one the strongest, would call back Paez, and rally under his standard, and crush the military depots to

atoms. In consequence of the attention of Capt. Todd and the officers of the Government steamer which conveyed Gen. Paez to St. Thomas from Cumana, they were immediately discharged the service on their arrival at Porto Cabello. Had they placed their illustrious prisoner in irons, and otherwise badly treated him, they would have retained their rank and employment.

The Presidential election will take place on the lat of Aug. The newspaper published at Porto Cabello and opposed to the election of Monagas has been stopped by the authorities. The Presi dent has a guard of 50 men at his private dwelling house in Carracas, with seven sentinels. This goes to prove how unpopular he is with his fellow citizens. He is escorted by two officers and twelve men when he goes to the Government house or for

A vague rumor arrived at Porto Cabello on the 11th inst that Gens. Paez and Lopez were to fit out three steamers at New-York against Venezu ela, and that Mr. Ward, on board the bark Venezu. ela for Philadelphia was to furnish a \$1,000,000 for the enter rise.

CORRECTION .- Mr. ELIAB W. CAPRON, Who edits the Providence Morning Mirror, informs us that his name is not Elias, and that he don't edit the Morning News. We stand corrected.

PENNSYLVANIA .- The LOCOS of the XIXth (Job Mann's) District have had a split; part of them have nominated Gen. Joseph M'Donald, and another part have put up Alex. M'Kinney as candidates for Congress. It is disputed by others whether either has been regularly nominated.

We learn from Washington that Senator Norris of N. H. whose detention from the Senate by sickness, we have noticed, has entirely re-

LATER FROM FIRE ISLAND .- We have just had a visit from a gentlemen who left Fire Island on Friday evening. The fragments of a man's body have been thrown ashere on the beach near the Light House, but it was impossible to recognize them. The ribs were bare, and from the marks of teeth upon them, it is supposed that the body had been mangled by sharks. The fragments were decently interred.

The sea is still so rough that no boat can get to the wreck. Mr. Thoresu is still on the Island, eadeavoring to find the manuscript of Madame Os. soli's work on Italy, which is known to have reached the shore.

From Havana.

By the steamer Isabel, at Charleston, we have dates from Havana to June 23. Among her passengers from Havans, we notice the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Campbell, United States Consul at Havana :

States Consul at Havana;

Correspondence of the Charlesion Courier.

Havana, Tuseday, July 23.

GENTLEMEN:—Since I last wrote you, one of the prisoners, A. B. Moore, has been pardoned, and forty-one absolved under the conditions that they should not be put at liberty here, but sent from the country under vigilance, and with penalty of imprisonment if they were found within two years either in Cuba or Porto Rico. Com. Morris acceptable them, and refugad to allow them to chear their them. ed them, and refused to allow them to ch The fate of the others is uncertain. Seven of them will probably receive soon the same sentence with those who have already been sent away, but Capt. Bensor, his mate, Graffon, and Hall, mate of the Susan Loud, are in danger of the galleys. Com. Morris saw them all a few hours previous to his sailing, but I am told he took little or no interest in them. He found poor Benson at the Hospital, a

raving maniac.

The little interest that has been shown by the Naval efficers that have visited this port, with the only exceptions of Captains Randolph and Lownies in the prisoners, has tended more to confirm the Spanish authorities in their course, than any con-viction in their own minds of the legality of their proceedings.

Havana Markets. We beg reference to our Report of 6th inst.—Since then the demand for Sugar has continued very steady, while the supplies have been restricted, although great facilities exist for bringing the article to market, and the state of prices affords good inducement for doing so. These facts, together with the information received from different parts of the country, render it certain that only a small quantity of Sugar now remains. The stock in the market is very much reduced, and it is evident that the yield of the crop will be considerably less than was anticipated at the beginning of the season.

Much anxiety is felt and a great degree of uncertainty exists in regard to the progress of the Cholera in the interior of the Island, and as to its probable effects upon the next and subsequent crops. This disease named by the community of the continues of the continues the continues of the to spread in various directions, and its ravages in to spread in various directions and its ravages in many cases have been appailing. On several estates the destruction of life among the negroes amounts to 25 and 30 per cent and in some cases even 40 and 50 per cent of the whole number, and the most efficient are generally the victims. Should the disease diffuse itself throughout the Island, the loss of life among the slave operations and the slave operations of the slave operations are stated to the slave of the slave operations. tives would in this ratio probably not be short of 100,000 to 125,000. Even at the present av-erage rate of mortality on the estates the estimates as to the ultimate destruction of life estimates as to the ultimate destruction of life among the negroes, in the event of the epidemic becoming general throughout the interior, are not less than 70,000 or 80,000. The period of the year is unfortunately not favorable for checking the malady. The isborers carried off are an irreparable loss, because there is no source available at present from which they can be replaced. The loss falls heavily on the production of Sugar, because that branch has already absorbed the available isborers previously employed in the culture of Coffee, the yield of which article has been insignificant for several years. It appears therefore inevitable that the Sugar crop of next season will be seriously curstiled in quantity from the want of laborers, and this lamentable fact must make itself felt before long.

We place our present quotations as follows.—Whites 94 and it risks; time and choice Whites, 194 2011 risks; time and choice Whites, 194 2011 risk; time and choice Whites, 194 2011 risk; fine and choice whites, 194 2011 risk; the sum of the country of the sum of the sum of the country of the sum of the sum

on the coast and on the south side are comparatively exhausted.

The isst sale of Molasses was at 2 rials, but there is very little doing, owing to the scarcity of vessels.

The business in Coffee is extremely insignificant.

Francurs—There are only two American vessels in port, and nei her of them disengaged, which is a circumstance worthy of notice, and such as has not before occurred during the last thirty years. There are several vessels of other flags suited to carry Sugar to Europe, but the inquiry is limited, as the stock of Sugar is reduced. The last charters were at 21 17 8 dd. for Spanish vessels to Cowes and a market, and to Antwerp direct. The rate for Sugar to the United States. The last to the United States is higher, \$1\$ per box having been paid. There are no vessels here that can be employed for the Altipment of Sugar to the United States. The last transactions for Molasses were at \$1\$ is \$3\$, which rates are membral, owing to the wast of vessels.

Exchange on Lot don 10 a 11 per cent. premium. New-York and Boston par.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.-We have received files of the Bahama Herald, published at Nassau, N. P.

to the 13th inst. There had been no news of in-

terest since previous advices. The Herald says: We are sorry to learn, that in consequence of our out islands having been visited with so much rain lately, the prespects of the salt rakers, at least for some time, have been paralysed. Many of the some time, have been paralysed. Many of the proprietors of ponds had commenced raking, and obtained a considerable quantity; but all, we regret to hear, has been destroyed.

The Buffalo Courier and Morning Express the only morning papers in Buffalo, have decided to issue their usual Monday morning papers on the previous Saturday night, in order to avoid Sunday

TRAGICAL END OF THE NEW-ORLEANS ABDUC pelled on Friday last to obey the order of the Court and return to her relatives, from the companship of Joubert, has, it seems, been fully satisfied of the falsehoods by which this man gained her person. On Saturday last, wrought up to freezy by the disgrace which he had entailed upon her, she undertook, with the aid of relatives and friends, to wreak a summary revenge. She visited Joubert at his store, corner of Julia and Tahoupitoulas attain at the time that she had escaped from the sustody of her family. The father of Joubert suspecting danger, insisted that he should not leave the house, but the fellow declared that he would face the world, if Refamily. The father of Joubert suspecting danger, insisted thathe should not leave the house, but the fellow declared that he would face the world, if Rebecca were with him, donned his best attire and accompanied her. They proceeded to the corner of Annunciation and Race sts. followed at a short distance by three friends of the girl, who were there to aid her in case of an emergency. During the walk, Joubert communicated the fact that he had offered \$1,000 to an acquaintance, if he would assist him in again taking her from the guardianship of her family. While thus conversing, Rebecca suddenly threw off her bonnet, upbraided him in violent terms for his infamous course, told him that she was satisfied of the falsehood of his solemn oach that he was not of uegro blood nor a married man, and then, with a motion too quick to allow his retreat, she drew a pistol from her dress, presented it and fired, the ball penetrating his cheek and shattering the teeth of bis left jaw. Joubert staggered, but the desperate girl finding her work but partially done, instantly drew another pistol, and planting it directly in his face, pulled the trigger. The weapon failed to second her intention. It snapped, and her friends fearing violence from Joubert, immediately came up to her sid. One of them, pistol in hand, advanced to the wounded man and offered a fair combat; but Rebecca, declaring that she would vindicate her own cause, snatched the third weapon and again essayed to shoot the late companion of her flight. Joubert retreated as the infuriated girl advanced, and he to shoot the late companion of her flight. Joubert retreated as the infuriated girl advanced, and he owes his life to the fact that she could not, with her owes his life to the fact that she could not, with her owes his life to the fact that she could not. A owes his life to the fact that she could not, with her ignorance of the weapon, discharge the load. A parley here ensued in this singular affair, and Joubert, before the crowd of persons assembled, declared that after Rebecca had left her home he had but two interviews with her, both in the presence of others. He expressed himself most penitent is the intended crime and noat decentions and of others. He expressed himself most pentent for his intended crime and past deceptions, and avowed that he had received but his deserts These statements appearing satisfactory to the parties, they drove off in a carriage, leaving Joubert to sock relief for his wound. One of the police came upon the spot at the close of the affair, and attempted to arrest the girl; but we understand that Joubert said that he had no charge to make, and had merited all that he had received; upon which no further effort was made to detain her.

[New-Orleans Bee, July 16]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Barsum's Museum is compelled by public opinion to peat The Drunkard for another week. A Committee h walled on Barsum and demanded it in the name of Reform Its moral effect is striking. "The Brigand Boy," &c. in it afternoon.

GENERAL TAYLOR -The last and best portrait of General Taylor ever engraved appeared in the first No. of the Gallery of Illustrious Americans. It is sold by all Book-sellers, and also by Brany, 200 Broadway, where the original Daguerrectype is to be seen.

WANTED-A man thoroughly acquainted with Modeling in Wax, and the art of Chasing. Good wages will be paid to such for one year. Apply at 341 Broad way, on Monday, 19th inst. between the bours of 9 and 1 o'clock. jy?? ?us*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Without intending to go at length into the origin of our debt, and the circumstances of our suits against Mr. Farderick Aveny, we desire to make a brief state that of the 20th length o facts in reply to his card of the 25th Inst. Our deal again.

Mr. Aven't he never questioned nor denied. It sees from
here care advances under him in April, 1845, with the house
that it might permanently benefit him. These of was were made at his carnest request, and againston wish as were made at his settlement with his creditors, we pro-posed to take the sum he paid the rest, but he was qualposed to take the sum be paid the rest, but he was unable to accept the proposition; on the contrary, we loaned to meet without security, to estable him to complete a promise he made to his other creditors, and agreed to a tend the time of payment for our debt three and one has years, and then take 50 per cent. of what might be dua.—This was his proposition, and we accepted it. On the is of August, 1849, (when our whole debt became dua union the compromise of 50 per cent. was paid.) Mr. Avent called on us and stated that he could not pay at the time any person of our debt, and that he was in our power—We decided to extend the payment of our debt, and act a avail cursolves of the condition made in the agreement—We accordingly accepted his notes for 50 per cent of claim, psyable at latervals of four months, and extends over the space of three years, and relinquished the balance upon the cutdition and promise made by him, that then notes should be paid at maturity. On the 4th December, when the first notes became due, we sent them to his often for payment; he replied, that it was out of his power to be so on that day, but would within a day or two. He were us a letter on the 5th, saying that he was making arrangements to pay our notes soon; and hoped no publicity word be given to the fact that they were due and unpuit, a a would certainly injure him. Agreeably to this request we waited daily, true sing that we would be paid. On that the December, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we week formed that Mr. Avency had left the country, and any the statement of the country, and any other payments. o accept the proposition ; on the contrary, we lo walted daily, to sing teat we would be paid. On the lab December, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we ware formed that Mr. Aven't had left the country, and that is Attorney had called a meeting of his creditors for a evening. We also subsequently learned that one of he creditors, from whom he had made a large purchastic creditors, from whom he can inside a large purchash cash a short time tefore his departure, had, on the previous (the 13th inst.) taken possession of the propagated Mr. Aveny, and removed from his store all that been delivered. The Attorney of Mr. Aveny also infraed us that he had made an assignment of all Mr. Avery effects, (which, for want of due power, was void) Dale these circumstances, we issued an attachment, which we served while the creditors were assembled. We wently vised, after Mr. Avery had falled to pay the notes due as the compromise had thereby virtually fallen to the ground that we could collect our whole claim. This we decline that we could collect our whole claim. This we decline to do, and so stated in one of our affidavits before the Cort. We have always offered to take 50 per cent. of the annual of our debt, and have never intended to receive measure of our debt, and have never intended to receive measure of the suit of the suit of the suit of the suit that this was at we claimed. In regard to the claim of our Mr. E. D. Measure of the suit o GAN, who is now absent from the city, we wish to up that he loaned Mr. Aven's \$4,000 at 7 per cent intend upon notes which he promised to give him, but which we not then in Mr. Aven's possession. This promise he seen fulfilled, but gave him some notes entirely unknown to him, of parties living remote from our city and State. Was Mr. Aven's left the country, some \$1,500 of this loan was unpaid, and not knowing his security was sufficient. Mr. Morgan issued an attachment in his own name to seem himself in case the notes were not paid. They fortunally were paid with but one exception, and he discharge the attachment. Our affidavit upon which the silachment was granted, was founded upon the report current throughout the city, which we were among the last to learn.

It is not our intention to be drawn into any newspape controversy, tut we are always ready to submit the who matter to arbitrators, to whom we should be giad to said the evidences of our debt as d the circumstances of the can This proposal we have made Mr. Avery through his finals, ever since his seturn from Europe. We ret'r those who desired to know the position of Mr. Avery's affair present to his leaving the country, to the ailiavits of some of our prominent mercles its, which are now on file in the office of the City of the Surveys Court.

prominent merchants, which are now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. E. D. MORGAN & CO. New-York, July 27th, 1850.

Timolar's Sulphum Barns, 547 Fearlet, near Broadway, established in 1820 by Louis I. Timolai from Parls, for the cure of Rhou natism, Eruptions of the chie, Colds, Mercurial effections, &c. This is the first established and only Genuice Sulphur Bath in this city. We refer to Dr. Valentine Mett, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Berger, Dr. Vaché, and the principal physicians in this city, jy29 2: Mon&Wed

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Dressing Cases complete and ready for use, each settle contained therein being or the very best quality. Persons traveling will find this an article combining sleguon convenience and utility. Totlet articles of every description at 303; Broadway. [3y27 6t*] Z. M. QUINSY.

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Those having goods saided to the contry trake or reminded that now is just the time to advertee than to country new spapers it can be done conveniently, from ty and in the best repers at V B. Palmer's Avertical Agency. Thence Buildings. He is appointed to receipt for absertiptions and adverteements at graphither's lowest rairs. The Agency embraces he apparers and principal towns in the States.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Ordance with a resolution of the Board of Direction is a correction with a resolution of the Board of Direction is appended for two weeks, commencing Monday, 22 us accessary to secure its corrections. Manufacts are asset frequested to return all obtaining volumes on or being gual 4.

ly requested to return as August 4. In view of the great henefits to be derived therefore. In view of the great henefits to be derived the request will be promptly and chosefully of its hoped this request will be promptly and chosefully applied with. Chairman Lib Gommiss.

LosT-July 17. B. Newhouse's note, payable to all percots are cautioned against negotiating the payment has been stopped. TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, A double cylinder Printing Press, missification, by R. Hoe & Co I as been used one month, will be gold as reasonable terms, for want of use. For particular tenters of [h 25 lw*] THOM AS SMITH, HI Sassabe.

TO ULASSIC STUDENTS, SCHOOL AS for the press) of an unpublished work, by which ideas in the press of an unpublished work, by which ideas in the press of an unpublished work, by which ideas in the press of the pres

Parties disposed to purchase, can learn further parties lars by addressing "R. G. King," at this office, and said day. This will prove a popular work, and worth of them.

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